Gazette of the United States.

[No. XL.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1789. [*Published on Wednesday and Saturday.*]

THE TABLET.——No. XL.

"An ill disposed citizen can do no great harm, except in an ill disposed city."

MOST of the good or evil which happens in society is ascribed to the agency of very few individuals. From this cause partial and inadequate remedies are applied for the removal of disorders which are general and permanent. In any community where enormous vices, or abandoned characters exist, it argues some radical defect of institutions.

The natural indolence of the human mind makes men contented with a slight and superficial view of things. It therefore happens that a few characters are apt to be marked out, as the only instruments of the happiness or misery of which the world participates.

If the bulk of the inhabitants are inspired with good principles, and formed into good habits, they may be almost certain of prosperity. The means are commensurate to the end. Those very people however may select some conspicuous individuals as objects of adoration, and idolize them as the authors of those blessings, which result from the well ordered conduct of the society at large. On the other hand, in a very loose, depraved state of morals, the most eminent talents and uncorrupted integrity of a few men, may not be sufficient to save a country from destruction; and they may be charged with want of wisdom or virtue, for not warding off evils, which inevitably flowed from such general depravity. To imitate and applaud such distinguished virtues has a good effect, whether they are crowned with the popular approbation or not. By overacting the good qualities of any individuals, it stimulates others to practise similar virtues, and aim at similar attainments.

The weakness of heaping too profuse encomiums upon illustrious talents and patriotism, is not so inconvenient as a mistake of a contrary nature. Great inconvenience may attend the extremes of a censorious temper. It may single out particular men as victims to popular resentment, and doom them a sacrifice for evils which happen through the general depravity of the times. An ingenious writer, observing upon the complaints of a factious selfish people against their men in office, draws a comparison between them and some Carthagenian armies: Who being at once cowardly and in solent, ran away at the sight of an enemy, and then crucified their Generals for not gaining the victory.

Few men have either disposition or talents to attend to a minute investigation of causes. When error or calamity prevails, it is a much easier solution of the matter to charge them upon some faults of individuals than to search out a cause in the general temper and conduct of the mass of the people. Men feel a certain pride in being free, and look upon their privileges too important to lie still and unexerted. They wish to give frequent demonstrations that they are not ignorant of what they possess. The more busy, active spirits feel an impatience to display their rights, and suppose they can only shew a commendable care and vigilance over the liberties of the community, in proportion as they reprobate the conduct of men in administration.

The liberty of a country cannot be destroyed by the blunders or by the intrigues of small combinations. No people can lose their freedom while they deserve to possess it. The occasional mistakes of a few men produce no permanent disasters. While the principles exist which made a people free, they cannot be duped or forced into slavery: When those principles are lost, the people may retain the name of freedom, but they are in reality slaves "In the reign of James the second, Great Britain was free, though a despotic prince was on the throne: At the time when Cæsar fell, Rome was still enslaved though the tyrant was no more."

I will close this number with an extract from a sensible author. It is designed to illustrate the idea that the duration and prosperity of states depend on general and permanent causes.

"Our manners depend upon our notions and opinions; and our opinions and notions are the result of education. There need not examples from history to prove that the well-being of a state depends upon the education of their youth. There cannot be a good and wise community made up of foolish and vicious individuals; and individuals cannot be made wise or good, but by education.

"In all well regulated states the two principal points in wiew in the education of youth ought to be; first to make them good men, good members of the universal society of mankind; and in the next place, to frame their minds in such a manner, as to make them most useful to that society to which they belong; and to shape their talents in such a way as will render them most serviceable to the support of that government under which they were born, and upon the strength and vigor of which, the well-being of every individual must in some measure depend. If neither of these points are provided for in our system, I cannot see how we are to expect good men or good subjects. Nay the contrary must in general be the consequence; for the mind of man being active will necessarily find itself employment. If our youth are not trained up in the right way, they will probably go wrong; if they are not taught to do good, they will be likely to commit evil."

AMERICAN SUGAR.

IN the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 22d of October, there is a receipt for making sugar from the sap of the maple tree, from whence I conclude it is deemed a matter of some importance, both to the country and those who have a great many of those trees on their land. I therefore think it would be adviseable for two or three people in a neighbourhood, where there is a sufficient number of trees, to engage a person who understands boiling sugar, to boil a season for them. He should be under obligation to instruct his employers, or such persons as they shuold think proper, how to do the business; by this means, a greater knowledge in the art of boiling might be acquired, than by the best treatise that could be wrote on the subject; but as it is probable that few, if any, of the inhabitants of those parts where the trees grow, would go to the expence of employing a man to boil for them, I shall make some observations on making sugar from the sap of the maple, that may possibly be useful to such as engage in this business.

If the sap is drawn into wooden vessels, care should be taken that they are made of such wood as will not give the liquor a bad taste. Some maple sugar has a disagreeable taste, occasioned, as I have been informed, by the sap having been put into trays made of white walnut. If the moulds are made of wood, they also should be made of some kind of tree that will give no taste. The greatest part of the maple sugar I have seen has too small a grain; which is owing to two causes, one is, the makers do not use lime or ley, or any thing to make it granulate; the other is, that they boil the sugar too much. The quantity of lime necessary to answer the purpose I cannot exactly ascertain, but I suppose a heaped spoonful of slacked lime would be sufficient for about six gallons of sap. A judicious person, after a few trials, would be able to fix what would be the due proportion. It may however be proper to mention, that if the quantity of lime is too small, the sugar will not be sufficiently grained; if too much, it will give the sugar a reddish cast. I have observed, that the sugar should not be boiled so much as is the common practice. That which runs from one sixth of its weight in molasses in 24 hours after it is put to drain, I think has been boiled properly; perhaps in three or four weeks afterwards, it will run the like quantity of molasses, making the whole of the running about one third of the weight of the green sugar. It is most probable that those who have been accustomed to high boiling, in order to get as much sugar as possible from the first process, will not approve of this method, but perhaps may be better reconciled to it, when they are informed, that if they boil this molasses or sirup with strong lime-water, one third of the latter to two thirds of molasses, there is reason to expect it will make good sugar, although not equal to the first sort.

I shall now give some DIRECTIONS FOR THE MAKING OF MAPLE SUGAR.

Let all the sap that has been collected in one day be boiled the day following, lest it should ferment, in which case the sugar will be less in quantity and worse in quality. To carry on the business to the greatest advantage, there should be at least three kettles of different dimensions; perhaps such as would contain 50, 60, and 70 gallons, would be large enough to make the trial with. These kettles should be fixed in a row, the smallest at one end, the middle-sized next, and the largest at the other end. When there is a quantity of sap collected, put as much in the largest kettle as can be conveniently boiled in it, then throw in as much lime or ley as may be deemed necessary to make the liquor granulate, keep a moderate fire for some time, and as the scum rises take it off with a skimmer; after the liquor is pretty clear increase the fire and boil it briskly till so much is evaporated as that which remains may be boiled in the middle kettle; * into which it must be strained through a blanket; under this kettle keep a good fire, and take off the scum as it rises. As soon as the liquor is taken from the large and put into the middle kettle, fresh sap must be put into the former and treated as before directed, and so on till all the sap is boiled. When the liquor is sufficiently evaporated in the middle kettle, to admit its being boiled in the smallest, it must be put into the last, where it must be boiled until it gets to a proper consistency to make sugar. When the liquor is taken from the middle kettle into the smallest, the former must be supplied as before directed from the largest, and the largest with fresh sap. The liquor in the smallest kettle must be boiled briskly until it gets pretty thick, when the fire should be lessened to prevent its burning,—when the liquor rises in the kettle, a piece of butter or fat, the bigness of a hazlenut, may be thrown in; if this quantity does not make it boil flat, more should be added until it answers the purpose, and this must be repeated as often as the liquor rises. When it is boiled enough, which may be known from the manner † of its roping between the thumb and finger, it must be put into a cooler or tub, when the small kettle must be supplied with liquor from the middle sized one, that with more from the largest, and that with fresh sap as is before directed. When one third of the sap that has been collected is boiled and put into the cooler, it must be stirred about briskly with a stirring stick (which may be made like a small paddle) until it grains, when it may be left (if the business has been well done) until another third of the liquor has been boiled and put into the cooler, it must then be moved about with the stirring stick until the whole is well mixed; when it must be put into moulds, earthen would be best, but wooden moulds may be made to answer the purpose, by nailing or pinning four boards together, so shaped as to make the mould one inch diameter at bottom, and ten or twelve inches at top; the length may be two feet or two feet and a half,—these moulds must be closely stopped at the small ends with old coarse linen or some such thing, and set up with some thing to stay them; the sugar must then be taken from the cooler and poured into the moulds—next morning the stoppers must be taken out and the moulds put on troughs or some vessel to drain their molasses.—In the evening the loaves must be pierced at the small ends, to make them run their sirup freely—this may be done by driving a wooden pin (shaped like a marling-spike) three or four inches up the loaf; after which they must be left to drain their molasses, which will be done in a longer or shorter time according as the sugar has been boiled.

No part of the business requires greater attention than granulating or graining the sugar in the cooler, and afterwards frequently observing the state it is in. If too thick, it may be remedied by boiling the remaining liquor lower than that which was boiled before: If too thin, by stirring the cooler again, and boiling the remainder of the liquor higher or more.

A SUGAR BOILER.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1789.

* *Some liquor should be left in the large kettle, if an iron one, otherwise there would be danger of its splitting upon putting in cold liquor.*

† *Dip a stick into the liquor, apply the thumb to it, and take part of what adheres to the stick, then draw it two or three times between the thumb and finger.*

ANECDOTE *of* RICHARD III.

From the Northern Tour of the Rev'd W. GILPIN.

IN the town of Leicester, the house is still shewn where Richard passed the night before the battle of Bosworth; and there is a story of him, still preserved in the Corporation Records, which illustrates the caution and darkness of that Prince's character. It was his custom to carry, among the baggage of his camp, a cumbersome wooden bed, which he pretended was the only bed he could sleep on. Here he contrived a secret receptacle for his treasure, which lay concealed under a weight of timber. After the fatal day on which Richard fell, the Earl of Richmond entered Leicester with his victorious troops—the friends of Richard were pillaged; but the bed was neglected by every plunderer, as useless lumber. The owner of the house afterwards discovering the hoard, became suddenly rich, without any visible cause. He bought lands, and at length arrived at the dignity of being Mayor of Leicester. Many years afterwards his widow, who had been left in great affluence, was murdered for her wealth by a servant maid, who had been privy to the affair; and at the trial of this woman and her accomplices, the whole transaction came to light.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1789.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both houſes deeming it neceſſary, that the following articles be propoſed to the ſeveral ſtates, as amendments to the conſtitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid legiſlatures, to be valid, to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid conſtitution.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by Congreſs and ratified by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, purſuant to the 5th article of the original conſtitution.

ARTICLE 1. After the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the conſtitution, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, untill the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than one hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

ART. 2. No law varying the compenſation to the members of Congreſs ſhall take effect, until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

ART. 3. Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, nor ſhall the rights of conſcience be infringed.

ART. 4. The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble. and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for a redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

ART. 5. A well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecuri ty of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no one religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

ART. 6. No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

ART. 7. The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated; and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

ART. 8. No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe, to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law, nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation.

ART. 9 In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

ART. 10. The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction; the right of challenge and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authorized in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate.

ART. 11. No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thou ſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact triable by a jury according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

ART. 12 In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

ART. 13. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

ART. 14. No ſtate ſhall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes, nor the rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs.

ART. 15. The enumeration in the conſtitution of certain rights ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

ART. 16 The powers delegated by the conſtitution to the government of the United States, ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or judicial; nor the executive the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers veſted the legiſlative or executive.

ART. 17. The powers not delegated by the conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this houſe do carry to the ſenate a fair and engroſſed copy of the ſaid propoſed articles of amendment, and deſire their concurrence. *Extract from the Journals,*

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1789.

A PETITION from Joſeph Wheaton, Serjeant at arms, praying the appointment of a committee, to examine certain ſcandalous reports propagated reſpecting him; was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions were ſeverally received from James M'Lane, and Joſeph Reed; invalids in the ſervice of the United States, praying proviſion to be made for them.

Mr. GOODHUE preſented the report of a committee, on the memorial of the merchants of Dumfries, Alexandria, George-town, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

In Committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States, &c.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. SEDGWICK moved to inſert a clauſe enjoining the payment of all fees to be received in the department of ſecretary of ſtate, into the treaſury: This motion was negatived.

The clauſe for eſtabliſhing fees for ſearching the records was ſtruck out of the bill.

Mr. SEDGWICK ſaid, ſince the motion for paying the fees into the treaſury is negatived, I hope the whole clauſe reſpecting them will be expunged.—I am oppoſed to increaſing the emoluments of an office in this way: I hope we ſhall never eſtabliſh ſuch a precedent in this government. This indirect mode of taxing the people is liable to a variety of objections—It will be increaſing the income of an office to an amount which eludes all calculation.—Every public officer ſhould receive a competent allowance for his ſervices—this officer will be very reſpectable, and very reſponſible; and ought therefore to be handſomely ſupported by a known ſalary; and I truſt the ſum intended will be generous—I hope therefore that all clauſes reſpecting fees will be ſtruck out: Not that I wiſh the idea of deriving an advantage from them to the public, ſhould be abandoned: We ought to turn our attention to every ſource from whence money can be directed into the public treaſury, without burthening the people—this I conſider as one from whence conſiderable ſums may be drawn with eaſe and facility—it is a cuſtom the people have been uſed to, and in which they will continue chearfully to acquieſce; more eſpecially when they conſider that the ſmall ſums they are called upon to pay for receiving the evidences of their appointment to an office perhaps for life, are appropriated to public uſes: I mean therefore to renew the propoſition, when the bill comes before the houſe; when I hope that upon more more mature contemplation of the ſubject, it will be adopted. He then moved that the clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out, which was ſeconded.

Mr. FITZSIMONS oppoſed ſtriking out the words. Theſe fees are to be received for extra ſervices—ſervices which muſt be paid for in this or ſome other mode, ſince the houſe has not thought proper to eſtabliſh another department.

Mr. STONE made a diſtinction in the ſervices to be performed by the ſecretary of ſtate: The ſervices he is to render the public as ſecretary, he is to receive an adequate compenſation for by a ſalary: For other ſervices, which by law he is to do for individuals, he ought to be paid for by thoſe inividuals; and for this reaſon I conſider, ſaid he, the fees proper.

Mr. GERRY was in favour of ſtriking out the clauſe.

Mr. HARTLEY. I hope Sir, the clauſe will not be ſtruck out; we are told that the public is not to be put to any additional expence on account of annexing theſe duties to this office; and for this reaſon the propoſition for a new department has been repeatedly rejected.

It is evident that an additional number of clerks for the diſcharge of the buſineſs will be neceſſary, how are they to be paid?—The public is not to be burthened--I hope we ſhall retain the clauſe.

Mr. LAURANCE obſerved, that if individuals have a right to apply for, and be furniſhed with copies of papers; it is but reaſonable that they ſhould pay for ſuch copies. If they apply on account of the public, the public ought to be charged with the expence: If the application is for their own private advantage, they certainly ought to pay for employing the ſervants of the public; otherwiſe it will be unequal. There will be but few applications comparatively ſpeaking; but thoſe may engroſs a great proportion of the time, for which the public is charged.

Mr. SHERMAN obſerved, as the officer is to receive a ſalary for his *whole* ſervices, and to which every individual in the community contributes, it would give more general ſatisfaction if this ſhould be the whole emolument. We ſhall, I expect, ſet the ſalaries ſo high as will cauſe ſome uneaſineſs; and if in addition, we add fees to increaſe the income, I believe it will create univerſal diſſatisfaction.

Mr. LIVERMORE obſerved that it is a very general cuſtom for officers intruſted with public papers, to receive fees for giving copies, and other ſervices of this kind, in addition to their ſalaries. If we do not make ſome ſuch regulation, we ſhall have every perſon applying upon the moſt triffling occaſion, who would find employment for more than 100 clerks

The fees received may be ſufficient to pay for the additional duties annexed to this department. I am not in favour of high fees—a ſmall conſideration will be ſufficient.

The motion for ſtiking out the fees was negatived.

The commitee then proceeded to diſcuſs the remainder of the bill; which being finiſhed, the committee roſe and the chairman reported the ſame as amended.

The houſe immediately took the report into conſideration.

Mr. SEDGWICK renewed his motion for providing that the fees ſhould be paid into the treaſury, which was again negatived.—The amendments being agreed to, it was ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. SECRETARY LEAR, with the reſolve of both houſes, for compleating the ſurvey ordered by the late Congreſs; to which the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident is affixed.

Mr. SECRETARY OTIS brought down from the ſenate, a bill providing for the regiſtering veſſels, and to regulate the coaſting trade; in which they have concurred, with amendments.

Theſe amendments were taken into conſideration, but the time did not admit of going through with them this day. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported that they had examined the enrolled bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, and found the ſame correct.

It was moved and ſeconded that the ſpeaker ſign the ſame. who accordingly affixed his ſignature thereto.

The engroſſed bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and great ſeal of United States, and for other purpoſes was read a third time and paſſed to be enacted.

The amendments of the ſenate to the coaſting bill were then taken into conſideration—and agreed to with ſome ſmall variations. The ſenate have reduced the fees in this bill; among others—for

Every regiſter from	3 to 2 Dollars.
Subſequent ditto	2 to 1 and 50 cents.
Certificate of enrolment	1 to 50 ditto.
Licence to trade or carry on the whale or bank fiſheries for one year,	1 to 50 ditto.
Every bond for licence to trade,	10 ditto.

Mr. VINING preſented to the houſe an act of the ſtate of Delaware, offering the United States the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare, in any part of that ſtate. ſhould Congreſs make choice thereof for the permanent reſidence of the federal government—which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. HEISTER preſented to the houſe a repreſentation of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading in Pennſylvania, ſtating the advantageous ſituation of that place, and their wiſhes to have it made choice of, as the place of the permanent reſidence of the federal government—which was read and laid on the table.

A ſimilar repreſentation from the inhabitants of Germantown, and the inhabitants of Carliſle, both in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the act of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ceding the juriſdiction of ten miles ſquare to the United States, were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. GERRY preſented a ſupplementary report to the eſtimate of the neceſſary ſupplies for the year 1789,—read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill providing for the eſtabliſhing hoſpitals for diſabled ſeamen, and for the regulation of harbours—which was read the firſt time.

This bill ſtates that hoſpitals be eſtabliſhed and maintained in ſuch ſea port towns in the United States as the Preſident ſhall direct, by a deduction from the wages of ſeamen, which captains and commanders of veſſels ſhall pay to the officers of the cuſtoms at each entry of their veſſels.

Mr. SCOTT, agreeable to notice, moved a reſolution to the following effect: That a place

ought to be fixed for the permanent reſidence of the General Government, as near the centre of population, wealth, and extent of territory as is conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo due regard to the weſtern territory. He then moved to make this the order of the day for Thurſday next.

Mr. SHERMAN objected—he obſerved that the houſe has as much important buſineſs before them, as they can poſſibly diſpatch without entering on this. Neither is the government in poſſeſſion of reſources at preſent for the eſtabliſhment of a federal town. He therefore moved that the ſecond Monday in December next be aſſigned for taking this matter into conſideration.

Mr. HARTLEY. I hope, Sir, the motion will prevail. Gentlemen who live near New-York may perhaps be ſatisfied to poſtpone this ſubject for ten or a dozen years: But juſtice to the inhabitants of this city requires that it ſhould be ſoon ſettled. They are going into large expences for erecting a palace for the Preſident, and for other objects; if the preſumption, on which this project is founded, is not well grounded, it is juſt and proper that they ſhould be undeceived. A regard for their intereſts therefore requires that we ſhould let them know what they are to depend upon.—He alſo obſerved that ſome attention ought to be paid to the petitions of the people reſpecting a permanent ſeat.

Mr. BURKE ſuggeſted that it will be doing great injuſtice to the ſouthern ſtates to fix on ſo early a day in the next ſeſſion, as it is not probable that the members from thoſe ſtates will be then preſent.

Mr. FITZSIMONS ſaid the preſent is the moſt proper time to determine this buſineſs. There is now a pretty full repreſentation; It is not probable that at any future time, there will be ſo great a number collected, certainly not at any period in a winter ſeſſion. It is true there is much important buſineſs before Congreſs: But what more important than the ſubject propoſed. It is a queſtion about which people are much agitated. As to the expence, that is an after conſideration. The preſent object is only to fix on the place.—Whether the removal is to be made this year or next is a diſtinct buſineſs.

Mr. SHERMAN ſaid, that he moved the ſecond Monday in December, merely to accommodate the gentlemen who are preſſing. It is evident that we all have too little time this ſeaſon. If the gentleman from South-Carolina thinks it too early a day for the ſouthern members, I am willing to agree to a more diſtant time.

In addition to the arguments for defering this matter, there is another important conſideration. The Union is not yet complete. North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland have not yet a voice—It is ſuppoſed it will not be long before thoſe ſtates will become members of the Union.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) moved, that the firſt Monday in January next, ſhould be aſſigned for the taking up this ſubject—He was oppoſed to going into it at preſent, and enumerated ſeveral reſons to ſhew that the other buſineſs could not be put off. The judiciary bill is preſſing, and has been the order of the day for ſeveral weeks. The funding of the public debt is alſo important, and is earneſtly expected. It is of little conſequence, he ſaid, *where* the duty which the houſe owe to their conſtituents is executed, provided it is done, and done to their ſatisfaction.

Mr. SCOTT obſerved, that a principle of the Union in which we are bound is the principle of reciprocal and equal juſtice.—The queſtion now before the houſe is a grand link in the chain of the federal ſyſtem. The peace of the United States depends as much on this as on any other queſtion which can come before Congreſs. An adoption of ſome ſuch meaſure is a piece of juſtice due to the extremities of the continent. It being therefore a point with them, and a point of juſtice too, I cannot conceive how any gentleman, who has the good of the country at heart can oppoſe it.

The reſolution holds out this general idea, that the federal government ought to be fixed at that place which is moſt central with reſpect to population and territory, having an equal regard to the Atlantic and weſtern part of the union. No man in the weſtern country ever wiſhed any thing further than that when the central line between the northern and ſouthern extremities was fixed, Congreſs ſhould eſtabliſh their ſeat as far back on this line, as the conveniency of maritime commerce would allow.

I think the people have a right to demand this. If this principle is admited the ſubject cannot involve much debate.

This is a favorable moment to ſettle the great queſtion which has agitated the maſs of the people for ſeveral years. We may be aſſured that Congreſs at this time poſſeſſes all their virtue and innocence, but it is to be feared that will not be the caſe in future: Congreſs are now clear of all factions, and as deſtitute as poſſible of the ſpirit of party and local views. In a future day faction may drive the government to fix on ſome improper place, and one of two events will reſult from this; either they will be obliged again to remove after expending great ſums of money on this imprudent eſtabliſhment, or the union will be diſſolved.

Mr. LIVERMORE ſaid that the two houſes had come to a reſolution to adjourn next month.—Many weighty matters are ſtill before the Legiſlature. How much time a diſcuſſion of this ſubject will require, is uncertain. It may engroſs a great deal, and there is danger of its producing that animoſity and party ſpirit, which the meaſure itſelf propoſes to guard againſt. Let us firſt finiſh the organization of government, and the performance of thoſe important duties which the public anxiouſly expect of us.

I do not underſtand, ſaid he, that any gentleman is uneaſy in his preſent ſituation. I have heard no complaints. Congreſs are well accommodated in this city. There may be other places, to be ſure, in which they might find accommodations, but I believe both the citizens of New-York, and the members of the Legiſlature are mutually ſatisfied—I have not heard of any memorial from the former requeſting us to remove—Many parts of the country indeed ſeem to be in a fever to have us with them; eſpecially the State of Pennſylvania—Carliſle, Lancaſter, York town, German-town, and Reading have ſent us abundance of petitions, ſetting forth their various advantages, and we wiſh that they may enjoy them. If they are pleaſantly ſituated and have plenty of fiſh, we are glad to hear it.

I cannot ſee any reaſon for poſtponing all our important matters in order to conſider this—If we can diſpatch all theſe matters by next ſpring, and the roads ſhould be ſo impaſſable, that we ſhould not be able to get home, I ſhall be for taking it up.

He then obſerved, that the idea of a permanent ſeat is not itſelf ſtrictly true. As population increaſes, and as men of new principles and views take their ſeats in Congreſs, this permanent ſeat may be altered at pleaſure—It is certainly wiſe in congreſs to be economical—It is always found a very expenſive thing to remove.—And the finances of the country are not at preſent a lequate to many new expences—A great variety of objects are neceſſary to be taken into view in fixing the ſeat of government, beſides the mathematical centrality—The healthineſs of the ſituation is a capital circumſtances to be attended to.

Mr. SCOTT objected to the cavalier manner in which he thought the gentleman treated the ſubject.

Mr. JACKSON ſaid the exiſtence of the Union depends on this ſubject. The place of the ſeat of government is important in every view. It may be compared to the heart in the human body; it is a center from which the principles of life are carried to the extremities.

It is indifferent to me whether the ſebject is determined now or next ſeſſion, but I think it beſt that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. STONE obſerved that this will be a very important buſineſs, and it is neceſſary to be extremely cautious in conducting it. I know of no queſtion which will have ſuch a tendency to produce heats and diviſions which ariſe chiefly from an indiſcreet mode of conducting matters of this kind. I am glad to ſee the temperate ſpirit with which the houſe has ſet out, and I wiſh it may continue. No queſtion will ſo fully try the temper of this body as the preſent.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. SMITH'S motion, and was loſt—Ayes 21—Noes 30.

Mr. AMES I would aſk, Sir, if the original motion is not inconſiſtant with the reſolution of the houſe to adjourn on the 22d of September? A committee, ſaid he, has been appointed to report the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion. The committee reported, and ſo much of that report was accepted, as related to the time of adjournment. It ſeems to me therefor, that the propoſition to take up this ſubject at the preſent time, is ſuperceded. I am confident that it is inconſiſtent with that determination. It will become neceſſary therefore to reſcind that determination, and whether that will be done or not, muſt depend on the diſpoſition of the Senate. If they ſhould not concur, the Legiſlature will be obliged to leave the moſt important buſineſs unfiniſhed.

I connot ſuppreſs ſome emotions of ſurprize that gentlemen can bring forward queſtions which have not for their object the complete organization of the government. The government yet lies proſtrate and inanimate, and inſtead of infuſing life into it, and giving it motion, we have been in the firſt place altering our conſtitution, and now we are going into a long diſcuſſion to determine where we ſhall ſit.

If the gentleman's motion only involved a few abſtract propoſitions, it would ſtill be uncertain how difficult their deciſion might be. But were I a ſtranger I ſhould apprehend, from the manner in which the motion has been introduced, that it would be a queſtion agitated with as much acrimony as any whatever.

I have obſerved that even on the moſt trifling queſtion it is extremely difficult to obtain unanimity. What then muſt be the diviſion on a queſtion, which, gentlemen have ſaid, concerns the exiſtence or peace of the union! I believe it will involve as many paſſions as can reſide in the humanheart. Every principle of local intereſt, of pride and honor, and even of patriotiſm itſelf are engaged. I am willing to pledge my ſelf to the gentleman, that if the good of the union requires that the ſeat of government ſhould be fixed at Pittſburgh, I will vote for it. But I muſt now vote for poſtponing the buſineſs. It is not enough to determine where the ſeat of government ought to be, but it is neceſſary to prepare the public mind to agree with ours in the deciſion of queſtions of this magnitude. Our reaſons ought to be made public, and they ought to be the reaſons of the public.

When I left my conſtituents, I did not contemplate this buſineſs nor have I yet formed my own opinion. When I do, I pledge myſelf that it ſhall not ſpring from local or ſelfiſh principles.

The gentleman has brought forward this ſubject as a very important one. As ſuch we will conſider it. If it were to determine merely the centre of matter, it might be ſettled in a ſhort time—If we are to repreſent the oaks and mountains—If the acres of the United States are to be repreſented, a few days of calculation may determine it.

I am of opinion that the centre of our government ſhould be a centre of convenience and utility, that the heart ſhould be ſo placed as to propel the blood to the extremeties, with the moſt equitable and eaſy motion. I would place the head of the government, where it might guard moſt effectually the extremes, and protect the weak parts. It is my wiſh that the territory now ſubject to the laws of the Union may continue ſo, and that the government may be ſo ſituated as to uſe its force with the beſt advantage to enſure the preſervation of the Union, and obedience to its laws.

The gentleman from Connecticut has rightly ſaid that the States of North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland ſhould have a voice in this buſineſs.

I would not impute unworthy motives to the gentleman who introduced the motion; but I would aſk him whether the world at large ſhould not be equally convinced of their purity; whether in juſtice to himſelf, the public mind ſhould not be better prepared for the occaſion. I am not convinced that our government ſtill ſo ill cemented and ſo feeble, could ſtand the ſhock of ſuch a meaſure, and therefore I moſt ardently depricate the event.

The queſtion for making this buſineſs the order of the day for Thurſday next, was carried. *Adjourned.* [DAILY ADVR.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

Mr. FITZSIMONS preſented a lengthy memorial from the public creditors of the State of Pennſylvania, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL preſented a memorial from the commanders of the Packets, which ply between New-York, and Newport and Providence in Rhode-Iſland, reſpecting the hardſhips which they ſuffer by reaſon of that State's being conſidered out of the Union.

A letter from the Governor of South Carolina, addreſſed to the Speaker, incloſing an account of the exports of that State from December, 1787, to December, 1788, was read.

The report of the committee on the memorials from the merchants of George-town and Alexandria, was taken up, and accepted, and the ſame committee ordered to bring in a bill for the relief of the memorialiſts.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive departments, their aſſiſtants, and clerks.

The committee agreed upon the following ſalaries, viz.

To the the Secretary of the Treaſury,	3500 Dollars.
of State,	3000
of the War Department,	3000
To the Comptroller,	2000
Auditor,	1500
Treaſurer,	1600
Regiſter,	1250
Governor of the Weſtern Teritory, including the emoluments of Superintendant of Indian Affairs,	2500
Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury,	1500
Chief Clerk to the Department of State,	800
Chief Clerk to the Department of War,	600
Secretary of the Weſtern Territory,	750
Principal Clerk to the Comptroller,	800
Chief Clerk to the Auditor.	600

Three Judges of the Weſtern Territory, 800 dol. each.

To the Clerks which may be employed in the ſeveral departments, not to exceed 450 dollars each.

The committee having gone through the bill, with amendments, the ſame were reported to the houſe, and accepted. It was then ordered, that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to ſuſpend for a time, the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, agreeably to the report on the memorials from Alexandria, and George-town, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. CLYMER had leave of abſence for a few days—and Mr. STURGES to the end of the ſeſſion. *Adjourned.*

Mr. FENNO,

Certain intereſting repreſentations preſented to an Hon. Aſſembly gave riſe to the following, which pleaſe to publiſh. *Yours*, P. Q.

WHEREAS it is of conſequence,
Congreſs ſhould *fix* its reſidence—
That ſeat of honor and renown,
Yclept long ſince the "*Federal town*;"
The people of this pleaſant borough,
From a conviction juſt and thorough,
That there's no other ſituation,
Can equal this in all the nation;
Your honors do moſt humbly pray,
To make it your abode for aye.

Nature provideth here ſo ample,
We only can ſelect a ſample
Of what this bleſſed place affords,
Enough to tempt a *Houſe of Lords!*
Where'er you turn your wond'ring eyes,
Ten thouſand pleaſing proſpects riſe!
The ſtreams meandering thro the vales,
"*BLUE HILLS*," whoſe height the ſkies aſſails;
The air ſalubrious, ſweet, and bracing,
All fogs, and noxious vapors chaſing;
And as no mortal man can think,
But what you all muſt eat and drink,
Our markets give, ye gods, ſuch meat,
As ye, in your own hotels, eat:
We've beef, and veal, and lamb, and mutton,
As fine as e'er was table put on;
And dunghill fowls, wild ducks, and widgeons,
And ſnipes, and geeſe, and quails, and pigeons;
Pheaſants, and ortolans, be ſure,
To pleaſe the daintieſt epicure.
Our Schuylkill gives us fiſh in plenty,
Of ſorts we reckon more than twenty—
As *ſhad* and *alwives*, pretty picking,
Without a bone your throat to ſtick in;
That Schuylkill, theme of future ſong,
Upon whoſe waves are borne along
Two hundred thouſand ſacks of wheat,
Tranſported in Muſketo fleet—
Muſketo fleet! yes, *here* in peace,
CONGRESS may ſit till time ſhall ceaſe,
Nor ſhips with horrid broad ſides ſcare 'em,
Nor ſoldier with a gun come near 'em.

At preſent we've three hundred houſes,
All fill'd with loving wives and ſpouſes;
But *timber*, *ſhingles*, *ſcantling*, *boards*,
The neighborhood great ſtore affords;
We'll give you ſtones all vein'd with blue,
And thank you when you take them too;
But as for *bricks*, you pay for making,
They coſt us time and pains in baking;
We've *carpenters*, and *maſons* good,
As ever work'd in ſtone or wood;
Artiſts in every kind of work,
To build you houſes in a jerk.
We've barbers, tailors, and ſhoe makers,
Pye-women, huckſters, brewers, bakers;
Taverns in plenty too abound,
And here and there a church is found;
Beſides all theſe, there are "exteriors,"
We need not mention our ſuperiors,
Both for convenience, and delight,
To crown the day, and eke the night:
Then come good Sirs, make this your ſeat
Where nature's choiceſt bounties meet—
The public good prompts this petition,
From yours with rev'rence and ſubmiſſion.

THE ALPHABET.

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

(CONTINUATION.)

IN the Roman ſtory, ſome few of their brave patriots and conquerors were men of ſmall fortune, and of ſo rare a temper of ſpirit, that they little cared to improve them, or enrich themſelves by their public employment. Some, indeed, were buried at the public charge. And perhaps this race is not quite extinct; but the examples are ſo rare, that he who ſhall build his frame of government upon a preſumption that characters of this ſtamp will ariſe in ſucceſſion, in ſufficient numbers to preſerve the honor and liberty, and promote the proſperity of his people, will find himſelf miſtaken. "The time will "come," ſaid a Roman ſenator, "when Horatii and Valerii will not be found to forego their "private fortunes for the ſake of plebeian liberty." His prediction was fulfilled; and a ſimilar prophecy will be accompliſhed in every nation under heaven. The inſtances too of this kind, in the Roman hiſtory, are all of patricians and ſenators: We do not find one example of a popular tribune who was ſo in love with poverty. Cincinnatus was a patrician, a ſenator of a ſplendid family and no mean fortune, until his ſon Cæſo was proſecuted, and obliged to fly from his bail. The father had too noble and ſublime a ſpirit to let the bail be ruined, and ſold his fortune to pay the forfeiture: When this was done, he had only four or ſix acres left. But who was it that made him dictator? Not the people, nor the tribunes, but the ſenate, that very ſtanding power againſt which our author's whole book is written: By no means by a ſucceſſive ſovereignty of the people's repreſentatives, which our author all along contends for. Had the appointment of a dictator at that time lain with the people, moſt probably a richer man would have had the preference. He behaved with ſo much magnanimity, integrity, and wiſdom, that he ſubdued the enemy, and quitted his authority with all willingneſs, and returned to painful private life. This example is a good argument for a mixed government, and for a ſenate as an eſſential part of it; but no argument for a ſucceſſive ſovereignty in the peoples repreſentatives. Gracchus, Marius, Sylla, and Cæſar, whoſe elevation to power was by the people, in oppoſition to the ſenate, did not exhibit ſuch moderation and contentment. Our author's other examples of Lucius Tarquin, and Attilius Regulus, by no means prove ſuch diſintereſted and magnanimous virtue to be ordinary in that ſtate, nor Lucius Paulus Æmilius. Lucius Tarquin, or Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, was not only a patrician and a ſenator, but of the royal family, and therefore by no means an example to ſhow what the conduct of a general, or other officer or magiſtrate, will be, who ſhall be appointed by a majority of the people's ſucceſſive annual repreſentatives. He was the huſband of Lucretia, whoſe blood had expelled the king. It was in an aſſembly of the centuries, where the ſenate were all powerful, that he was appointed conſul with Brutus. Valerius was the favorite of the plebeians. Collatia had been given by the king to Ancus Tarquin, becauſe he had no eſtate; and from thence the family were called Collatinæ. At the ſiege of Ardea the frolic commenced between Collatinus and the other young Tarquinus, over wine, which ended in the viſit to their wives, which proved at firſt ſo honorable to the domeſtic virtues of Lucretia, and afterward ſo fatal to her life; it occaſioned alſo the expulſion of kings, and inſtitution of conſuls. Brutus and Collatinus were created conſuls, but by whom? By the people, it is true, but it was in their aſſemblies by centuries; ſo that it was the ſenate and patricians who decided the vote. If the people in their tribes, or by their ſucceſſive repreſentatives, had made the election, Collatinus would not have been choſen, but Valerius, who expected it, and had moſt contributed, next to Brutus, to the revolution. And, by the way, we may obſerve here, that an averſion to public honors and offices by no means appears in the behavior of the virtuous and popular Valerius. His deſire of the office of conſul was ſo ardent, that his diſappointment and chagrin induced him, in a ſullen ill-humour, to withdraw from the ſenate and the forum, and renounce public affairs; which ſo alarmed the people, that they dreaded his reconciliation and coalition with the exhiled family. He ſoon removed this jealouſy by taking the oath by which Brutus wanted to bind the ſenate againſt kings and kingly government. All the art of the patricians, with Brutus at their head, was now exerted, to intoxicate the people with ſuperſtition. Sacrifices and ceremonies were introduced, and the conſuls approaching the altar, ſwore, for themſelves, their children, and all poſterity, never to recal Tarquin or his ſons, or any of his family; that the Romans ſhould never more be governed by kings; that thoſe who ſhould attempt to reſtore monarchy ſhould be devoted to the infernal gods, and condemned to the moſt cruel torments: And an abhorrence of royalty became the predominant character of the Romans, to ſuch a degree, that they could never bear the *name* of king, even when, under the emperors they admitted much more than the *thing* in an unlimitted deſpotiſm. But is the cauſe of liberty, are the rights of mankind, to ſtand for ever on no better a foundation than a blind ſuperſtition, and a popular prejudice againſt a word, a mere name? It was really no more in this caſe: For even Brutus himſelf intended that the conſuls ſhould have all the power of the kings; and it was only againſt a family and a name that he declared war. If nations and peoples cannot be brought to a more rational way of thinking, and to judge of things, inſtead of being intoxicated with prejudice and ſuperſtition againſt words, it cannot be expected that truth, virtue, or liberty, will have much chance in the eſtabliſhment of governments. The monarchical and ariſtocratical portions of ſociety will for ever underſtand better how to operate upon the ſuperſtition, the prejudices, paſſions, fancies, and ſenſes of the people, than the democratical, and therefore will for ever worm out liberty, if ſhe has no other reſource.

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

[Continued from No. XXXII.]

ANOTHER objection againſt my mode of taxing, which in my opinion is the greateſt by far that can be fairly urged, remains yet to be conſidered. I once almoſt concluded not to mention it here, becauſe its hurtful operation is diſtant, we are in no preſent danger of its effects and its evils may be prevented or remedied in future time by neceſſary meaſures, without requiring our preſent attention. But I will ſubjoin it, becauſe I think it beſt to communicate every quality, effect and tendency of this ſubject, which my utmoſt inveſtigation of it has been able to diſcover, that the publick may take it up or reject it on the fulleſt reaſon that I can lay before them. The objection is, *that this tax is inſenſible, and will produce more money than the people are apprized of, and in future time, when our trade and conſumptions ſhall increaſe, may produce more than the public ſervice will require,* and of courſe *tend to public diſſipation and corruption.* For frugality in a court ever ſprings from neceſſity, and a rich treaſury naturally makes a prodigal adminiſtration, and too often a corrupt one. It may be anſwered, that it will always be eaſy to leſſen or take the tax off, whenever it ſhall become neceſſary. This may be eaſy, but will be always be dangerous. The impoſing it at the cloſe of the war will prevent the fall of the goods taxed, and keep them up partly to the war price, and of courſe ſave the merchants who have goods by them from very great loſs, and is a good reaſon for impoſing it now; but when it ſhall be taken off, it will reduce the price of the goods taxed in ſo ſudden a manner, as will be very hurtful to thoſe who have ſtock on hand, and may ruin very many families.———There is another, and perhaps better way of guarding againſt the evils of the objection. It will be eaſy to tranſmit to each ſtate an account of the annual proceeds of the tax, and when the amount ſhall exceed the annual expenditures, an account of the ſurplus, together with an eſtimate of the proportion of each ſtate (according to the eſtabliſhed quota of burdens and benefits) may be returned with it, and the ſaid proportion of the ſurplus may be made ſubject to the order of each ſtate reſpectively; and if they judge that they can more ſafely truſt their own economy, than that of the ſupreme adminiſtration, each ſtate may draw its quota out of the general treaſury into its own, and there keep it as a depoſited fund of public wealth, or diſpoſe of it as they pleaſe. Perhaps a fund to defray the internal expences of each ſtate, might be as eaſily raiſed in this way as any other; but I leave a further diſcuſſion of the objection and its remedies to the wiſdom of future times.

But if this my mode of taxing, or any other that may be adopted, ſhould not be ſufficient for the public ſervice, I could wiſh the deficiency might ſome how be made up at home, without recuring to the ruinous mode of ſupplies by public loans abroad. I think that every light in which this ſubject can be viewed, will afford an argument againſt it. I have known this cogent argument uſed in favour of foreign loans, viz. We give but five per cent. by the loan. This ſtupid argument, if it proves any thing, juſt proves that 'tis every man's intereſt to borrow money, for 'tis certainly profitable to buy any thing for five pounds which will bring ten; but the natural fact is, the very reverſe of this, for if you bring money into a kingdom or family, which is not the proceeds of induſtry, it will naturally leſſen the induſtry and increaſe the expences of it. It has been often obſerved, that when a perſon gains any ſudden acquiſition of wealth by treaſure thro' captures at ſea, drawing a high prize in a lottery, or any other way not connected with induſtry, he is rarely known to keep it long, but ſoon diſſipates it. The ſenſible value of money is loſt, when the idea of it becomes diſconnected with the labor and pain of earning it, and expences will naturally increaſe when there is plenty of wealth to ſupport them. The effect is the ſame on a nation. Is *Spain* a whit richer for all the mines of South America. The induſtry of *Holland* has proved a much more ſure ſource of durable wealth. We already find a dangerous exceſs of luxury growing out of our borrowed money; and induſtry, (eſpecially in procuring ſupplies of our own) wants great animation. Beſides, the aforeſaid argument is not grounded on fact; 'tis true I ſuppoſe, that we pay but five per cent intereſt on our foreign loans, but they coſt us from fifteen to twenty per cent more to get them home, for that is at leaſt the diſcount which has been made on the ſale of our bills for ſeveral years paſt, and if we bring it over in caſh, there is freight and inſurance to be paid, which increaſes the loſs. From this it appears, that for every eighty pounds of ſupplies which we obtain in this way, we muſt pay at leaſt an hundred pounds, even if we were to pay the principal at the end of the year, and the conſuming want of five per cent intereſt every year after, if the payment is delayed: To all this loſs, is to be added, all the expence of negociating the loans abroad, brokerage on ſale of the bills, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

EIGHTH *ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE UNION.*

An ACT to provide for the Government of the Territory North-Weſt of the River OHIO.

WHEREAS in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the government of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio may continue to have full effect, it is requiſite that certain proviſions ſhould be made ſo as to adapt the ſame to the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That in all caſes in which by the ſaid ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the Governor of the ſaid territory to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or to any of their officers, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid Governor to give ſuch information and to make ſuch communication to the Preſident of the United States; and the Preſident ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint all officers which by the ſaid ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and all officers ſo appointed, ſhall be commiſſioned by him; and in all caſes where the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, might, by the ſaid ordinance, revoke any commiſſion or remove from any office, the Preſident is hereby declared to have the ſame powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in caſes of the death, removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence of the Governor of the ſaid territory, the Secretary thereof ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Governor, during the vacancy, occaſioned by the removal, reſignation or neceſſary abſence of the ſaid Governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST 7, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

NINTH *ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE UNION.*

An ACT *providing for the* EXPENCES *which may attend* NEGOCIATIONS *or* TREATIES *with the* INDIAN TRIBES, *and the appointment of* COMMISSIONERS *for managing the ſame.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled,* That a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, ariſing from the duties on imports and tonnage, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated to defraying the expence of negociating and treating with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That each of the commiſſioners who may be appointed for managing ſuch negociations and treaties, ſhall be entitled to an allowance, excluſive of his expences at the place of treaty, of eight dollars per day during his actual ſervice, to be paid out of the monies ſo appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST 20, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.———No. XVII.

Th' eternal GOD who form'd all human kind,
Views the whole ſpecies with an equal mind;
With HIM there's neither black, nor brown, nor fair,
ALL ſprang from HIM and ALL his goodneſs ſhare.

LIBERTY and humanity are cloſely allied: By the former is meant that ſecurity of life, property and the equal rights of nature, which is the reſult of juſt and righteous laws: By the latter, the full influence of that divine precept "to do to others as we would be done unto." *It is aſtoniſhing to reflect how long the moſt enlightened part of the world; men, who profeſs to be governed by the ſublime principles of the goſpel, remained inſenſible to this natural and divine obligation; in commencing and continuing, for near a century, a ſpecies of commerce repugnant to every benevolent and juſt ſentiment: A traffic in their own ſpecies. Among the innumerable advantages derived to the world from the revolution of America, may be reckoned this, that it has rouſed the benevolent feelings of the inhabitants of the eaſtern hemiſphere, and led them to the moſt honorary and ſpirited exertions, to vindicate the rights, and redreſs the accumulated injuries of the natives of Africa.*

GREAT-BRITAIN *has frequently taken the lead in the moſt brilliant enterprizes: She now appears with diſtinguiſhed luſtre in aſſerting the cauſe of injured humanity, by making rapid progreſs in the great work of emancipating the wretched race of ſlaves; the hapleſs victims of avarice. Her* PRINCES, *her* NOBLES, *her* PATRIOTS, *and* WISE MEN, *unite in the God like undertaking; and there is no doubt that ſhe will crown her character by compleating the buſineſs in due ſeaſon.*

FRANCE *has caught the ſacred flame: Her citizens in their late public aſſemblies, ſpeak the language of reaſon and righteouſneſs. Her* NECKAR *on this ſubject is inſpired.*

SPAIN *alſo has long been in the habit of meliorating the fetters of ſlavery; and as ſhe emerges daily into the regions of knowledge and refinement, will naturally be led to imitate her neighbours in their enlighted and generous policy.*

AMERICA, *by the new conſtitution, has at a limited period, forever ſhut the door to this commerce. Mean time the ſtates individully, are prohibiting the traffic. The buſineſs every day, in all of them, becomes more and more reprobated; and there is the higheſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it will become compleatly and univerſally infamous.*

From the foregoing we are led to contemplate the improved ſtate of ſociety, and the increaſe of the beſt principles among mankind.

May our country progreſs in its character, for every virtue that dignifies and adorns the ſpecies; till the full effect of the American revolution ſhall be ſeen, in the compleat triumph of reaſon and benevolence among the great, the happy family of mankind.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]